## A BOER GUN CAPTURED.

TAKEN IN A SORTIE FROM when the war opened, and an unsuspected LADYSMITH.

THE BRITISH FORCE SUFFERS SEVERELY IN FIGHTING THAT FOLLOWS-

THE STORMBERG REVERSE.

London, Dec. 13, 6 a. m .- From the various scenes of operations in South Africa there is sining the disaster in detail. The acwas considerable confusion in the course of the reported to have fired on their own men.

Cronje, but no particulars are mentioned, and the British General himself continues silent.

his own movements, and a most interesting item of news from Natal to-day is a statement that 250 British scouts had been observed at Help-

General Yule, who conducted the retreat from and left Durban on Monday on board the Dun-

"The Mail" publishes this morning evidence of Central Asia and Abyssinia, and urges its readand probably another Power in event of any further reverse to British troops in South

SORTIES DANGEROUS WORK.

NEVERTHELESS LONDON WAS CHEERED BY THE LATEST ONE AT LADYSMITH.

London, Dec. 13, 1 a. m .- The most cheering news at midnight was General White's builetin from Ladysmith, recounting another gallant sortie under Colonel Metcalfe, with five hundred men of the Rifle Brigade. The Boers were surprised again on the crest of a hill, and driven back, and a big howitzer was destroyed with suncetton. These sorties are becoming dangerous as the Rifle Brigade found to their cost. Their retreat was blocked by the Boers, and they had to fight their way through at the point of the bayonet. Their losses were considerable and some wounded were left behind. General White's fighting power is evidently unaffected by the long siege, and the sorties are improving the temper of his men.

Englishmen are awaiting with impatience tidings of victory from Colenso and Magersfontein, which will wipe out the disgrace of Stormberg and give them what Mr. Chamberlain would describe as a clean slate in South Africa. The report from Pretoria of heavy General Cronje maintained his position, is now mors from Cape Town that a battle was fought night. General Methuen's battle will be deferred several days if the dragoons and the terday were sent to Modder River in consequence of his discovery Sunday that the enemy's position was unexpectedly strong.

battle every hour, explain that Generals Buller Kimberley is kept back until the howitzers are centration of forces on both sides has gone on steadily, and that Generals Buller and Methuen by decisive victories will virtually end the war or, at any rate, reduce the Dutch opposition to a guerilla stage. They must first catch the

showing that the enemy were shelling the town with increased effect, and the garrison's rations force is still a long way off at Gaberones.

not interrupted French's cautious advance toward Colesberg, skirmishing having been rereport of his disastrous battle is badly written and leaves the mystery of the capture of portions of two battalions unsolved. The unfortuhate General has no sense of humor, or he would have avoided saying that the policemen too: the British army "round some miles and landed it in an impossible position," and that he had sent the Irish Rifles and the "Fighting 5th" to Sterkstroom to recuperate. Pretoria certainly is not an ideal convalescents' home. While he admits that distance was underestiand thereby of deliberate treachery. While the report is not clear, it is evident from the belated dispatches that, after finding himself completely entrapped, he collected his force and had a running fight from ridge to ridge for nine miles In the retreat, losing two guns, and that the excellent handling of the field battery alone enabled the main body to escape. The Fusiliers and the Irish Rifles were probably captured in small groups at different points, and many of them were unable to join the column when the retreat was begun. The number of missing men from the Fusiliers is increased by sixty in General Gatacre's report.

President Steyn accounts for 488 prisoners in

one dispatch, and 672 in another. UNPLEASANT FOR ENGLISHMEN.

Seldom have Englishmen had a more unpleasant war story to read, and certainly never one that was told so badly by the British general. It remains true that, while Gatacre was unfortunate in his choice of a policeman who did not know the first turning on the right, he was compelled by his feebleness in mounted and artillery forces to attack by night if he were to have

prepared for the campaign, and was very slow in sending out cavalry and artillery. Gatacre is not alone in being ambuscaded by the Dutch allies. The War Office was taken by surprise strength of the Dutch Republics in Krupp and

Creusot artillery and in fighting force was disclosed. It has been an open secret that the Military Staff has condemned Mr. Chamberlain for allowing the war to come on before it was ready. It is a fact not generally known that Lord Wolseley urged Lord Lansdowne to mobilize an army corps in July, but that the Cabinet overruled the suggestion. The Military Staff is likely to be sharply criticised for its conduct the Ministry that failed to look ahead and prepare for the campaign in good time, instead of allowing the grass to grow on the veldt for the

There are current rumors in high circles that Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and with Mr. Chamberlain for not warning them of the magnitude of what was before the Government. They cannot justly hold him responsible, when the Ministry as a body fell into a Dutch ambuscade, as well as the War Office, Whatever may be the grievances of the Military Ministry now has the united country behind it in carrying on the war to the bitter end. The Stormberg reverse causes intense humiliation, but there are no signs of flinching from the work which England has undertaken.

COSTLY WORK FOR THE BRITISH. GENERAL WHITE DESCRIBES HIS LATEST

CAPTURE OF A BOER BIG GUN. London, Dec. 13 .- The War Office published

the following dispatch from General Buller: A dispatch from General White, dated Decem

ber 11, says:
"Last night Colonel Metcalfe and five hundred
"Last night Colonel Regards sortied to capture "Last night Colonel Metcale and the of the Second Rifle Brigade sortied to capture a Boer howitzer on a hill. They reached the crest without being discovered, drove off the enemy, and then destroyed the howitzer with

When returning Metcalfe found his retire ment barred by the Boers, but he forced his way through, using the bayonet freely. The Boer losses were considerable. The British Boer losses were considerable. The British losses were the following: Lieutenant Fergus-son and eleven men killed; Captain Paley, Sec-ond Lieutenant Davenport, Second Lieutenant Bond and forty-one men wounded; six men captured who had remained behind in charge of the

TRANSPORT ASHORE AT LAS PALMAS. Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Dec. 12.-The British transport Denton Grange, with war munitions on board, is ashore outside the harbor and leaking.

The British transport Denton Grange, Captain Williams, of 3.759 tons, when last reported was at Southampton, November 20, bound for Table Bay,

GATACRE'S SECOND REPORT. DESCRIBES HIS UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK AND EXONERATES HIS GUIDES.

London, Dec. 12.-The War Office has received the following from General Forestier-Walker: Cape Town, Monday, Dec. 11.-Gatacre re

"The idea to attack Stormberg seemed to promise certain success, but the distance was underestimated by myself and the local guides. A policeman took us round some miles, consequently we were marching from 9:30 p. m. till 4 a. m., and were landed in an impossible position. I do not consider the error intentional. The Boers began firing from the top of an un-scalable hill and wounded a good many of our men while in the open plain. The 2d Northmen while in the open plain. The 2d North-umberlands tried to turn out the enemy, but failed. The 2d Irish Fusillers seized a kopje near and held on, supported by the mounted infantry and Cape police. The gune under Jeffreys, could not have been better handled. But I regret to say that one gun was overturned in a deep nullah and another sank in quicksand. Neither could be extricated in the time available. Seeing the situation, I sent a dispatch rider to Molteno with the news. Collected and withdrew our forces from ridge to ridge for about nine miles. The Boer guns were remarkably well served. They carried accur-ately 5,000 yards.

"I am holding Bushman's Hoek and Cyphergat. Am sending the Irish Rifles and North-umberlands in Sterkstrom to recuperate. The Northumberlands number 366, not 306, as pre-viously reported."

STEYN'S ACCOUNT OF STORMBERG. BRITISH FORCED TO SURRENDER AFTER

THEY HAD STORMED BOER POSITION. the following details of the fight at Stormberg

The British, with six cannon, attacked the Boers under Swanepoel and Olivier, and stormed the Boers' intrenched positions on the kopjes. After a severe fight they were compelled to surrender. The prisoners are Major Sturges, six officers and 230 non-commissioned officers and men of the Northumberlands, and two officers and about 250 non-commissioned officers and men of the Irish Fusiliers. It is impossible to state the number of dead or wounded British.

GENERAL FRENCH PUSHES FORWARD. HIS PLANS NOT CHANGED BY THE DISAS-TER TO GATACRE.

London, Dec. 12.-The almost complete absence of news from the theatre of war up to 2:30 so deeply stirred by Saturday's disaster. "uch scanty messages as dribbled through seemed to newed on Monday. General Gatacre's second | indicate that preparation; are about completed for simultaneous attacks at Tugela River and Modder River-the dispatches showing that the British and Boers were in touch in both direc-

tions on Monday. There is no confirmation of the report of an other day long battle along the Modder River Monday, but possibly there has been a resumption of fighting, as reported by General Cronjé yesterday evening, as the searching lyddite shell fire of Sunday was probably a preliminary to an

A strange item of news has reached here from bridge is damaged. This is taken in some quar-ters as a possible confirmation of the suggestion that the British have made a wide sweep by

the Boers north of Ladysmith in the rear. December 11, shows that General French has apparently no inclination to withdraw his admight be the result of General Gatacre's defeat. General French reports that his artillery on December 11, forced an advance post of the Boers, south of Colesberg, to evacuate its position and seek refuge behind Vaaikop.

There is great indignation in Great Britain at the ignorance the British Intelligence Department is displaying in estimating the Boer strength in Cape Colony. Experts aver that 15,000 Boers will have to be driven out of the Colony before the passage of the Orange River can be undertaken.

The Rhodesian force advancing to the relief

DIRECT SERVICE TO AKRON. O., VIA PENNLeave New-York (West 23d St. Station) 7:55 p. m.

Akron.—Advl.

UNEQUALLED SERVICE.

The New-York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara sixteen between New-York and Albany and Troy.—

Advt.

well worn moral that the British staff was un- PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

NAVAL PLAN.

SURVEYS ALREADY MADE ENABLE COST AND FEASIBILITY TO BE DETERMINED SENATOR HALE'S BILL LIKELY

> TO BECOME LAW. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPUNE.]

Pacific cable connecting San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines gives greater promise of practicability than other plans suggested to Congress for facilitating commercial and military communication in that ocean, and the bill embodying its features and authorizing its construction and maintenance, which has been introduced by Senator Hale, is likely to become a law. The only cable surveys of a route across the Pacific have been made by the Navy, and they have enabled the naval authorities to count the cost of the enterprise and its feasibility with confident accuracy. The Army scheme for a cable to remain always a military line has been planned wholly on theoretical considerations involving a midocean landing place on a coral rock frequently submerged each

The private cable companies which have been rivals in seeking Government aid have made no surveys, and their projects have savored strongly of speculation at Government expense. The principal private company asks Congress to rive it a charter and guarantee a subsidy of free, and thereafter will charge the Government one-half commercial rates. Under this plan the Government would pay out \$8,000,000, and in the end the company would have the cable and could sell it to England, Germany, Russia or

The naval project calls for a \$10,000,000 cable plant, including submarine lines, stations and equipment, to be laid by regular naval vessels and to be delivered when completed to the Postmaster General, who will manage, operate and maintain the service in the same manner as the postal system, with a single regard for the public interest. The Tribune on November 10 published the official chart of the surveys made across the Pacific by the United States steamer Nero, with an account of the great work performed by that vessel, and now presents the egislative proposition in its entirety. In explanation of the appropriation called for, it is said by Rear Admiral Bradford, who has had charge of the matter, that \$1,000,000 is estimated as the cost of maintenance for the first year, after which the Postoffice Department could pay the expenses out of the receipts.

TEXT OF THE NAVAL BILL. The Naval bill is as follows:

A bill to provide for the construction, maintenance and operation, under Government control, of a Pacific cable.

resentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That there shall be constructed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy a submarine telegraphic cable or cables, and connecting land lines, from the city of San Francisco, Cal., to the city of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and thence by way of the Midway Islands and the Island of Guam, or by whatever other route may be deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be the most practicable, to the cities of Ilolio and Manila, in the Philippine Islands.

Sec. 2. That upon the passage of this act the President of the United States is authorized to secure such concession or concessions, with all appropriate rights, privileges and exemptions from any government or governments concerned, necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of cable lines along the routes above indicated.

to be made, as may be necessary to determine the most practicable route upon which to establish cable communication connecting the cities of San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila; to obtain by concession, lease or purchase such lands and rights therein as may be requisite for the establishment of proper terminal stations, and for the right of way on the Pacific Coale; or upon any of the Islands touched by the cables herein authorized.

Sec. 4. If it shall appear that the work of laying the Pacific cable herein authorized, or any portion of such work, can be expeditiously, conveniently and economically performed by vessels of the Navy, their employment for such purpose is authorized, and such changes in the naval vessels so employed as can be advantageously and economically made in order to fit them for such work may be made. Provided, however, that if in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy it is more advantageous to the public interests, the vessels and equipments necessary to carry on the work of laying the Pacific cable may be obtained by purchase or charter.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby empowered immediately upon the passage of this act to cause to be prepared plans and specifications, to solicit proposals, by suitable advertisement, and to enter into contract or contracts for the construction, laying and equipment of said lines of telegraphic cable or portions thereof at the earliest practicable date, such contracts is include the furnishing of all necessary to the laying and complete equipment and successful operation of said Pacific cables, except such materials and articles as can be more advantageously furnished and such work as can be more efficiently performed by the Navy. Contracts for materials, articles or labor connected with the establishment of the Pacific cables shall be governed by provisions of existing law relating to public contracts: Provided, that the wires, cables, insulators, batteries or other appliances or work shall be accepted or paid for under any contract m

SOUVENIR FOR PRESIDENT LOUBET.

FRANK J. THOMPSON CHOSEN TO PRESENT THE FIRST LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL COIN.

decided to appoint Frank J. Thompson, secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, a commissioner to present to President Loubet the first souvenir coin struck in accordance with the recent act of Congress. The first coin will be struck at the Philadelphia Mint on the anniversary of Wash-

THE FASHION IN BEVERAGES.

tion to some features that in the last few years have been growing very noticeable. He remarked that champagne at public dinners is crowding out other wines more and more and that mineral water is almost always served, and what augurs well from a detetic point of view, is liberally consumed. He showed the menu cards of many affairs which have taken place within the last twelve months and the prominence on them of champagne and mineral waters was very evident. When asked about liquors this boniface raid: "There is very little worth telling you, for where is the man who is not up to the latest in whiskeys, at least the American product. But after all, the public," he continued, "may find something interesting in the statement that there is a new applicant for favor, none other than the Irish whiskey, following in the wake of the Irish boat. Understand me, Dublin whiskey, though said to be very good, because it is a pure product, made in pot stills, will never reach the consumption of the American; but there is no reason why it may not come in a good second, as did the green boat and I did notice that during the races Dublin whiskey, like the owner of the Shamrock, sailed into favor."—New York Sun, Nov. 8th, 1899.

THE GRIP of a Cold can be relaxed with that champagne at public dinners is crowding out

THE GRIP of a Cold can be relaxed with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.-Advt.

HENDRICKS DECLINES.

MANY ADVANTAGES POSSESSED BY THE THE MACHINE'S DEVICE TO RETAIN PAYN IN OFFICE.

> WILL THE GOVERNOR SUBMIT, OR HAS HE ANOTHER TRUMP CARD TO PLAY?

Albany, Dec. 12 (Special).-It became known here to-day that Senator Hendricks, of Syracuse, has definitely decided that the demands of his private business are so pressing that he must decline the ouer of the Superintendency of

Insurance on the expiration of Mr. "Lou" Payn's

To the most casual observer this will seem an office of Superintendent of Public Works-a place far inferior in value to that which he now declines. It was said for him at the time by his friends that he really needed it, and would grateful for it on account of the salary. It

situation. Ex-Senator Hendricks is a thorough going machine man, whose confirmation by the Senate could probably not be prevented. At any rate, to prevent his confirmation would sociates and present friends, and it would seriously strain the powers even of the present machine to accomplish it. Yet if once nominated the only way to keep Commissioner "Lou" Payn in office would be to secure the rejection of Senator Hendricks's nomination by the Senate, or at least to hold it up.

Of all things, the machine now desires to retain Mr. "Lou" Payn in the Insurance Department. However satisfactory to it Senator Hendricks might be personally, he could by no means fill all the various utilities of Mr. Payn in that place. The machine would gladly do something else for him, but they are not willing to hear him dear with the Insurance companies to have him deal with the insurance companies in place of Mr. Payn. It is easy for them to promise him something else, and to say to him—as they have said to other men before this—that he must decline the present offer in order to retain the friendship of the machine and the retain the friendship of the machine and th retain the friendship of the machine and the certainty of its taking care of him in the future. It is believed here that, without a doubt, Senator Platt has given notice to Mr. Hendricks that he must decline the tempting offer, and has thus said "check" to Governor Roosevelt's bold play. It will be interesting to see whether the Governor will now quietly acsee whether the Governor will now quietly ac-cept the situation and submit to Mr. Payn, or whether he has another card up his sleeve as much of a trump as the nomination of Hendricks

PAYN NOT ON THE LIST.

GOVERNOR SEEKING A NEW SUPERINTEND-ENT OF INSURANCE.

Albany, Dec. 12 (Special).-Governor stated to-day that he was considering the names of several persons for Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and mentioned several men as having their names upon this list. cials interested in the disposal of the important office mentioned remarked, after looking over the Governor's list, that it did not contain the name of Louis F. Payn, the present Superintendent of the Insurance Department, who was appointed to that office by Governor Black in 1897.

Mr. Payn and his friends have been hoping that by the aid of Senator Platt Governor Roosevelt could be persuaded to appoint him, but the publication of the Governor's list of men who possibly might be appointed indicated beyond dispute to them, by the omission of Mr. Payn's name, that

Senator Platt had failed in this instance. Senator Platt, however, is a man of many political expedients. Last night a statement-that probcame from him-was circulated in New-York declaring that the Governor had decided to appoint ex-Senator Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse as Mr. Payn's successor. Senator Platt undoubtedly recognized the fact that Mr. Hendricks was a in the Senate. It was therefore necessary to put Mr. Hendricks at some disadvantage as a candi-

Department. Mr. Hendricks upon leaving the Executive Chamber said that he could not accept the place.

Governor Roosevelt later stated that Mr. Hendricks had said that he dld not see, in view of his large private business in Syracuse the is president of a trust company), how he could possibly accept the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department. The Governor added that in all probability Mr. Hendricks's declination was final.

Senator Platt can thus have the pleasure of thinking that one of Superintendent Fayn's most formidable competitors for the place of Superintendent of the Insurance Department is out of his (Mr. Payn's) way. Mr. Hendricks always was a cautious man, and can see a knife in Senator Platt's hand as far as any one in the State.

The Governor further stated that he was also considering the names of Theodore E. Hancock, former Attorney General of the State; Hubert Clills, of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and Ernest Rhondes, the agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Auburn.

The Governor would have considered also the name of Colonel Georse W. Dunn, of Binghamton. State Railroad Commissioner, for the place of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, but he did not because Colonel Dunn is connected with an insurance company, and would not sever his connection with that company in order to take the place of Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Colonel Dunn lives at Binghamton and Senator Platt votes at Owego. Colonel Dunn also is fully aware that Senator Platt favors the retention of Mr. Payn, and can exhibit a good deal of resentment when any one interferes with his plans.

Intimate friends of Hubert Cillis said last hight that the last time Governor Roosevelt was in this city he had a talk with Mr. Cillis, and that the Governor was well aware that Mr. Cillis could not possibly accept the position of Insurance Commissioner if it were offered to him. Acceptance would involve so great a sacrifice of Mr. Cillis's business interests that it is not to be thought of, his friends say. And because the Governor knows this, the friends of Mr. Cillis add, the Commissionership will not be offered to him.

THE ELECTIONS IN PORTO RICO.

REPUBLICANS CARRY PONCE AND CLAIM SAN

eral Davis has issued an order governing the display of flags in Porto Rico. The Spanish flag is not to be allowed on public buildings. Of late it

not to be allowed on public buildings. Of late it has been customary for the municipal authorities in the interior towns to display the Spanish and American flags together on the city buildings.

The Republicans have carried Ponce by 1,709 majority. Elections were held in seventeen towns. The Republicans hold eight, with 1,200 total plurality. Forty-five elections are yet unordered. It will take two months to complete the elections at the present rate. The Republicans claim San Juan by a tremendous majority, and assert that there has been a complete, overwhelming Federal defeat.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF LEE'S STATUE.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 12 (Special)—A bill is to be introduced in the Legislature in a few days to remove the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee from its site in the West End to the Capitol Square. It is urged as a reason for this change that the present site is in a part of the city not well built up; also that the monument may be subjected to vandalism in its present unprotected situation. The monument was erected by the Lee Monument Association, and after its completion was turned over to the Commonwealth. The proposition to move it will be certain to meet with opposition when the matter comes up in the Legislature.

REDUCED FARES TO WASHINGTON, D. C. Lead occasion Masonic 199th Anniversary death of Washington the Pennsylvania Railroad will, on Dec. 11th and 13th, sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at rate of \$8.65 for the round trip, good to return until Dec, 18th. Round trip tickets Alexandria to Richmond \$4.60 on sale Dec. 13, 14 and 16.—Advt.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR TAKES OFFICE.

CHANGE IN KENTUCKY STATE ADMINIS TRATION QUIETLY EFFECTED.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12 (Special).-William Sylvester Taylor, Kentucky's second Republican Governor, was inaugurated at noon to-day in front of the State House, in the presence of five thousand Kentuckians, who cheered him heartily. After the inaugural parade, which the State House grounds. Retiring Governor Bradley was cheered loudly when he came up on the stand, and when Mayor Dehoney, of the city of Frankfort, a strong Goebel Democrat, announced that he wanted to read some resolu tions the people of Frankfort had passed con cerning Governor Bradley, he called forth applause. He made a speech in which he praised the outgoing Governor for his kindness to the demic, and he paid him the high compilment of saving that he was the best Governor that ever sat in the Chief Executive's chair.

Governor Bradley then spoke, and he was re ceived with much applause. Loud cries of Three cheers for 'our next United States Senator'!" carried Bradley almost off his feet, but people of Frankfort for the confidence they had reposed in him. Governor Taylor followed with well written speech of fifteen minutes in length, in which he pleaded for better times for Kentucky, the repeal of the Goebel Election law and the equal rights of all. An ex-Con-federate. Father Major, delivered the benedic-

The incoming and outgoing officials assembled at the home of Governor Bradley, where a luncheon was served to them and to the out going Governor's staff. by the new Governor at the Capital Hotel this evening, and the inaugural ball was also held there. Many strangers were here to-night to take part in the ball, among them some of Ken-

take part in the ball, among them some of Relicky's levellest women.

The defeated Democratic candidates for State offices began serving notices of contest to-day against the Republican candidates, who received certificates of election last week. Several have

BETS ON THE ELECTION PAID.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 12 (Special).-The backers of General Taylor in the gubernatorial contest are being paid their bets. To-night, James C. Rogers, a Goebel man, who held several large stakes, the Taylor men their money. Among the turfmen who were the heaviest backers of Taylor were Colonel Milton Young and Colonel R. T. Holloway. There was something like \$50,000 bet on the result here.

PUT A BABY BOY ON A REDHOT STOVE.

TWO BALTIMORE YOUNG WOMEN GET SEVEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT EACH FOR

Baltimore, Dec. 12 (Special).-Two young women Julia Brennan and Kate Brady, were convicted to the horrible crime of causing the death of Joseph Burns by placing him naked on a redhot Each of the women was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. mitted last October in a tenement house. The Burns family rented hte house and sublet apartments. Mrs. Burns one day went out on an errand and left her baby, aged twenty months, in the care of the young women

When she returned home she found Julia Brennan in the yard and the other woman sitting near by. The baby lay on the floor screaming in agony. Upon examination the mother found that the child was so hadly burned that the skin peeled off his body in strips. The women denied any knowledge

we, he mother testified that her child, before its th, had tried to tell her as best it could in the y language that some one had set it on the ye. Dr. N. G. Keirle, who made the post mornexamination, testified that the infant's death been caused by blood poisoning, superinduced

LAD OF FOUR YEARS A HERO.

Her mamma told me to take care of her, and she'll be so scared." the son of George Jackson, of No. 433 West Fiftyond-st. She is known as Aggle Ward, her family having adopted "Ward" because of its brevity. The children had been together to the Industrial Kindergarten in Fifty-fourth-st., between Ninth

Peter called for his playmate and gallantly escort-The little ones left the kindergarten at noon to go home for luncheon. They got to Flity-secondst. and Tenth-ave., where the street is torn up. Peter waited until he thought it was safe to cross, and then, holding Agnes tightly by the hand, he essayed the trip.

Just then, unfortunately, a baker's wagon, driven by Bernard McNamee, nineteen years old, of No. 24 Jackson-st., bore down on them. Peter tried to turn back, but too late. Before he could get back with Agnes-for he himself might easily have dodged aside-he and she were trampled under the horse's hoofs and the wheels passed over them.

The boy's left leg and left arm were fractured and he was seriously injured internally. Agnes had an arm broken and is also internally injured. "Please mister, look for Aggle. I'm all right," pleaded the manly little chap. And it was only when "Aggle" was beside him in the ambulance that he would be quieted.

Agnes and Peter were taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Later in the night Mrs. Sortingbecker called and took the little girl home.

McNamee was arrested.

THE TEXAS TO SAIL FOR HAVANA TO-DAY.

Newport News, Va., Dec. 12 (Special).—The United States battleship Texas, which has been coaling at Old Point for the last few days, will sail to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for Havana, where she will armorning at 90 clock for flavania, where aboard the bodies of the Maine dead, buried at the Cristobal Colon Cemetery. The bodies will all be disinterred by the time the Texas reaches Havana. She will sail on her return to Hampton Roads probably next Monday or Tuesday, and will arrive here the middle of the week. The bodies will be forwarded to Washington by rail.

THE ASTORIA LAND GRANT.

GOVERNOR BELIEVED TO HAVE ASKED THE LAND

has written a letter to the Land Board, which, it appraise the land which they propose to grant to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, and also asks them to state to him the value of land near that which they propose to award to the consequent increase in basic money accounted for the prosperity under the present to the propose to award to the consequent increase in basic money accounted for the prosperity under the present to the propose to award to the consequent increase in basic money accounted for the prosperity under the present to the propose to award to the consequent increase in gold production and the consequent increase in gold production and the consequent increase in past to the propose to award to the propose to the propose to award to the propose to award to the propose to award to the propose to the propose to award to the propose to award to the propose to award to the propose to

The Land Board's clerks, it is thought, were busy to-day getting this information for the Governor and the Land Board, which meets again to-mor-

The Governor had a long and private conference with Lleutenant Governor Woodruff, a member of the Land Board, this afternoon. George S. Bonner, of the firm of Tracy. Boardman & Platt, filed briefs with the Governor this afternoon in favor of his signing the patent of the grant of lands to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company.

A PERFECT SYSTEM OF SAFEGUARDS On the Pennsylvania Railroad. Facilitates opera-tion; accelerates speed; distinguishes the railroad.

DEMOCRATS BREAK RANKS.

SEVERAL OF THEM WILL VOTE FOR THE

GOLD STANDARD BILL. MR. DRIGGS, OF BROOKLYN, ANNOUNCES

HIS INTENTION, AND OTHERS ARE TO FOLLOW SUIT-YESTERDAY'S DE-

BATE IN THE HOUSE.

[EY TELEGRAPH T) THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 12.-Though the debate it. the House of Representatives on the Republican caucus currency bill has lapsed into a state of relative placidity, much pressure for time is still exerted by ambitious members who want to convince impressionable constituencies of their political and controversial acumen. meet this pressure night sessions are to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, though the prospect is that the orators who are shunted off into these "overflow" discussions will have to talk to vacant galleries. Leave to print is also to be granted to those members whose arguments for or against the currency bill cannot

be condensed within measurable limits.

Only one Democrat thus far has spoken in favor of the bill. Mr. Driggs, of New-York, announced to-day that he had pledged himself before election to support the gold standard and intended to redeem that pledge. He will be joined by several of his Brooklyn colleagues, and probably others. Features of the debate to-day were the speeches of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, for the bill, and of Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, and Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, against it. The other speakers were Messrs. Parker, of New-Jersey; William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Prince, of Illinois; Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and Powers, of Vermont, for the bill, and Messrs. Shafroth, of Colorado, and Sims, of Tennessee, against it.

The announcement that a number of Demo crats will vote for the bill has led to some talk of a Democratic caucus. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, says, however, that no determination has been reached. The attitude of some of the Pennsylvania members is expected to be made more clear as the result of a meeting to-morrow and a dinner given by Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania.

MR. GROSVENOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) was the first speaker to-day. He said he had hoped that the Democrats would meet the issue presented by the pending bill, but they were here with the "same old, stale battlecry" of 16 to 1. Yesterday the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. De Armond) had charged the Republican victory of 1896 to corruption, He thought it ill became the party which stood sponsor for Goebel in Kentucky to charge fraud. For he did not believe that Democratic voters or any other considerable number of voters in the country purchasable. He declared that two-thirds of the Republican campaign fund in 1896 was used in the printing and dissemination of literature.

Mr. Grosvenor produced a poll of the member the Committee on Resolutions of the St. Louis Convention to show that an overwhelming mavention met. The only controversy since had been as to who was responsible for certain verbal phrases. There was no difference as to what the substance of the declaration should be. He quoted from Republican platforms of the past to prove that it had always been a cardinal principle of the Republican party that every dollar of the United States should be of equal intrinsic value and debt

paying power. that the Republican party was the party of classes and did nothing for the masses, he declared that if there was a party which represented the aspira-tions, hopes and interests of the masses, it was the Republican party. In proof of this he trasted the condition of the people in 1896 and in

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any Democrat to point out any addition which could constitutionally be made to the Sherman Bryan's remedy. He contended that Congress could not assail corporations in the States, that the States should control and regulate their own do-

States should control and regulate their own domestic affairs. In conclusion Mr. Grosvenor said:

Mr. Chairman, the Republican party does not need oral argument in the halls of Congress nor dissertations in the press of the country upon these vital questions. There are voices which proclaim the triumph of Republicanism that do not depend upon human organs for their effectiveness. From the proclaim the prine clad hills of Maine to the utmost southern extent of New-England the whirl of the spindle, the ring of the hammer and the shout of happy, well paid operatives is a constant and most vociferous proclamation of Republican triumph. From New-York to San Francisco all along the mighty avenues of travel and traffic the voice of commendation and exultation because of Republican statesmanship goes up in the breezes of the morning and is sung as vespers at the hour of evening twilight. The mighty volumes of flame and smoke pouring from the chimneys of enormous industrial establishments wave a beacon light to heaven announcing the triumph of protective tarift and sound money. Mingled with the click of the pick in the coal mines of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and West Virginia is the voice of our workingmen, well paid where starvation stalked with gaunt horror, well clothed, well educated, satisfied, contented, happy. Their voices sing praise for Republican intelligence and Republican patriotism mingled with the fall of the coal measures and the ring of the implements of industry.

On every railroad line from the Pacific shore to the coast tens of thousands of laden cars mingle the voice of machinery with the indorsement of Republican action. The happy husbandman upon millions of acres of fertile soil, as he returns from his labor bringing his sheaves with him, realizes in an advancing market wider demands for his products, the entering of a jubliee, and his voice is heard in perpetual argument in favor of sound money and protection. The scratch of the pen upon the record in the Northwest and the Southwest, as it cance

venor in opposition to the bill. He traced the history of the country through the period of depres sion beginning in 1893, contending that the panic was not caused by the coinage of silver under the Sherman act. He said the increase of prosperity in the last two years demonstrated the correctness of the theory entertained by bimetallists, that, all other things being equal, prices will depend on the quantity of money in circulation; that an increase of the money volume meant higher prices and a

argued that at the foundation of the prosperity in the Harrison Administration, the depression in the the present Administration lay the supply of basic money. In the Harrison Administration, he said, the Sherman Purchasing act added \$4,000,000 a month to the supply, the repeal of that law at the beginning of the Cleveland Administration brought

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.), in support of the bill, argued that the pending question should not be a party one, and he welcomed those of the other side ing into law the declaration that the existing gold standard should be made permanent.

William Alden Smith (Rep., Mich.) spoke in advocacy of the bill. The steady growth of the circulation in the last three and one-half years, aggre

There is a through train every hour for the West by New-York Central Lines, and two-cent mileage tickets are good on each of them.—Advi.